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## RECENT LITERATURE

### NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

**Les conditions biologiques de la timidité.**—In social contacts we expose ourselves to the possibility of a depreciative judgment, and consequently to a partial destruction of ourselves. Physical danger is definitely limited in time and space, but an unfavorable opinion may last indefinitely and be communicated to others. Intimidation is essentially a powerlessness to assert oneself in the presence of another and to win his respect. It is a consciousness of threatened annihilation of a part of the self, and consciousness of inability to control the situation. Severe or repeated experiences of intimidation may give rise to a permanent phobia of social contacts. This is what we mean by timidity.—L. Dupuis, *Revue philosophique*, August, 1912.  
S. A. Q.

**The Origin of Totemism.**—Convinced of the futility of the search for the specific character of first origins, we simply assume that there was a simple beginning. The many features of a totemic complex certainly did not appear all at once, but one by one, or possibly in small groups. It may be that they all made their first appearance in the same clan, or it may be that they had a varied origin. At all events they spread by waves of diffusion from clan to clan until they fused into the complex known as totemism. This is the pattern theory of the origin of totemism.—A. A. Goldenweiser, *American Anthropologist*, October-December, 1912.  
S. A. Q.

**Magical Factors in the First Development of Human Labor.**—Labor in the sense of a continuous, purposive, and organized activity is not much engaged in by primitive peoples. But when it does occur, it is impregnated with magical elements for the control of the weather, movements of the stars, reproduction of plants and animals, sickness, death, etc. Dancing and music are the magical instruments *par excellence*, and hence among the earliest forms of labor.—Felix Krueger, *American Journal of Psychology*, April, 1913.  
S. A. Q.

**Report of Experiments at the State Reformatory at Bedford, New York.**—In 1910 six weeks were spent in psychological tests upon certain of the inmates to find out whether it would be possible to frame a practical set of tests which would, upon application to a given girl, determine whether she represented the grade of normality necessary to receive benefit from the educational work of this institution, or to be safely set free after her term was over. Thirty-five girls were tested in reaction-time, memory, attention, and direct and indirect suggestibility. The results were sufficiently successful to bring about the installation of a resident psychologist.—Eleanor Rowland, *Psychological Clinic*, May, 1913.  
S. A. Q.

**Political and Economic Interpretations of Jurisprudence.**—There are two prevailing types of interpretations of the law. The one is historical, idealistic, and political. The other is mechanical and economic. The political interpretation fails when put to the test of application to the facts of Anglo-American law, and the economic interpretation fails even more when applied to the traditional element of legal systems. Each interpretation is too narrow for the legal science of today.—Roscoe Pond, *American Political Science Review* (Supplement), February, 1913.  
V. W. B.

**Ethischer Individualismus und soziale Reform in England.**—*Laissez faire* in English industry has persisted, re-enforced by the individualistic ethical standards of the Calvinists and other dissenters. But in recent years there has been a tendency to organize industry on a more social basis and subject it to state regulation. The laws and reforms in regard to the land question, the labor question, poor relief, workingmen's insurance, and monopolies, the social conception of the educational problem,

and the attitude of the churches toward social reforms are evidences of progress from an individualistic to a social standard. There is, however, a strong counter-movement in favor of *laissez faire* and individualism that is being led by many conservative newspapers and business people.—Herman Levy, *Schmoller's Jahrbuch*, Heft 1, 1913.

V. W. B.

**The Revival of the Village.**—Country village life and occupations develop a human type whose existence is of importance to the nation and of value for stocking the large cities. The revival of the village, therefore, should be considered as a matter of national importance. For the revival of the village, attempts should be made (1) to deal, through acts of Parliament, with land and housing conditions; (2) to revive village handicrafts; (3) to revive old songs and dances and to stimulate interest in social life; (4) to induce villagers to co-operate for common purposes, such as credit, buying and selling, joint holding of land to be severally cultivated, and the building and ownership of cottages.—Sybella Branford, *Sociological Review*, January, 1913.

V. W. B.

**Le chômage et l'assistance aux chômeurs dans l'Inde Britannique.**—There is in India no unemployment in the occidental sense of the word, but there is much suffering due to the failures in agriculture, and consequent to that the depressions in dependent industries, such as weaving. In order to save life and to enable the people to resume the ordinary pursuits, various public measures have been taken to mitigate distress and to prevent such famines. In addition to the extension of the water supply through irrigation works, the improvements in methods of agriculture and trade, and the provision of cheap capital by co-operative credit societies of the Raiffeisen type, there has been a system of insurance against famines. This famine relief began in 1878, when it was made a regular part of the public charges.—C. R. Henderson, *Bulletin trimestriel de l'association internationale pour la lutte contre le chômage*, Janvier-Mars, 1913.

E. H. S.

**The Contest against Criminality. Investigation and Probation Work in Sweden.**—There has been in Sweden no public provision for prisoners released under suspended sentences, though there have been voluntary probation officers since 1902 for juveniles, and since 1906 for adults who have been finally released. In 1910 the Protection Society (Skyddsvärnet) was formed, with the purpose of investigation of the cases for suspended sentence and the supervision of those liberated under such sentence. The municipality of Stockholm and the state have granted subventions to this society. But the officers serve gratuitously, and, since there is no law on this subject, supervision must be accepted voluntarily by those under suspended sentence.—Harold Salomon, Reprint from *Journal of the Protection Society (Skyddsvärnet)*, April, 1913.

E. H. S.

**Industrial Insurance and Child Welfare.**—Industrial insurance may benefit children directly, or indirectly—through benefits conferred on the parents. The latter are probably the more important. Maternity insurance produces largest results. Good laws exist in England and Germany. Halle grants lactation premiums to mothers who nurse their own babies. Invalidity insurance brings large social and economic benefits. A few of the more important direct benefits are: (1) encouragement of prophylactic measures against the ailments of children, notably the Central Association for Public Welfare in Hanover and a network of "schools for mothers" in England; (2) special benefits for tuberculous children; (3) provision of special institutions other than sanatoria for children; (4) pensions for children; (5) medical inspection of school children; (6) supplementary voluntary insurance.—R. Murray Leslie, *Journal of State Medicine*, April, 1913.

R. F. C.

**The Negro: His Relation to Public Health in the South.**—The Negroes have a material and vitiating effect on the progress of any community in public health matters. They are a menace as a source and disseminator of infection. Their average mortality, in Jacksonville, 1908-11, was 23.2 per thousand against 15.2 for whites; birth-rate 16.79 for Negroes, 17.85 for whites, or, adding still-births 21.91 for Negroes, 19.26 for whites. An important factor is the practice of midwifery. In 1910-11,

51.7 per cent of all births were attended by Negroe midwives. They belong, usually, to the most ignorant type of Negroes. To require the most simple evidence of understanding of their calling would at once disbar them all from practice. Negroes are most inadequately supplied with efficient medical attention. Preventable diseases cause 42.5 per cent of Negro deaths as against 32.1 per cent of white deaths. A colored health improvement association and the employment of a well-trained colored nurse for district work under the supervision of the health department have worked well in Jacksonville. This work needs to be extended.—C. E. Terry, *American Journal of Public Health*, April, 1913.  
R. F. C.

**The Sanitary Supervision of Prostitution at Bremen.**—Suppression of prostitution is impossible. The only hope is to reduce the damage connected with prostitution. Efforts should include improved conditions of livelihood and dwellings, instruction of the population on sexual life and the dangers of sexual diseases, perfection of medical education and experience, and control and sanitary treatment. The Bremen system of internments has been most successful. One small street was placed exclusively at the disposal of the police for housing the prostitutes. The houses are carefully regulated, and the street guarded. Periodical medical examinations are required. Girls are admitted only of their own free will and on application; examination must show them to be perfectly healthy and strong. The proportion of sexually diseased or suspicious cases is very much less than among secret prostitutes and the frequency is being greatly reduced. All women suspected of secret prostitution are arrested and examined by the police. If found guilty they are sent to the medical health officer for examination and punished after having, in case of infectious condition, been treated at the hospital compulsorily until cured.—Kreisarzt Dr. Weidanz, *Journal of State Medicine*, April, 1913.  
R. F. C.

**Saving the Backward School Child.**—Nervous and mental diseases due to eye-strain are rapidly increasing with a frightful growth in the general morbidity rates. A bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education says that 25 per cent or about 500,000 of the school children in this country have defective vision, and 75 per cent need attention for physical defects which are prejudicial to health and which are partially or completely remediable. Experiments by Dr. W. M. Richards, in New York City, in examination and treatment were highly successful in their results. Principles and practice of refraction are not adequately and correctly taught in medical colleges.—George M. Gould, M.D., *Journal American Medical Association*, April 5, 1913.  
R. F. C.

**Room Overcrowding and the Lodger Evil.**—No serious attempt has been made in America to cope with this problem. We are without accurate information as to the extent, causes, and effects of the evil, which is especially manifest among certain groups of immigrants. The desire rapidly to acquire money and racial solidarity are large factors. The real evil in America lies in the practice of taking lodgers and boarders and in the lack of proper housing accommodations for the newly arrived single immigrant. The evil effects are physical, moral, civic, social, industrial, and economic. Boston and New York are the only cities that have made serious efforts to solve the problem, and their methods have been ineffective. The general public and the minor courts must be educated with regard to the evil. The landlord, not the tenant, should be held primarily responsible for the taking of lodgers and boarders into an apartment without written consent of health officials.—Lawrence Veiller, *American Journal of Public Health*, January, 1913.  
R. F. C.

**The Principle of the Minimum Wage.**—The policy of the minimum wage includes three different policies aiming at different ends and susceptible of defense and attack along different lines: (1) The subsistence minimum. This rests upon the doctrine that in every community there is a certain minimum standard of well-being below which the life of no member ought to be allowed to fall. A minimum wage, however, carries no pledge of continuous employment and it is inadequate unless the rate varies with the size and character of the family. The enforcement of a minimum rate in respect to workers whose efficiency was not before high enough to be worth that rate will

act, in the main, to throw these workers out of employment. (2) The inter-personal equality minimum. This is advocated as a means of promoting equality among efficiency wages paid to different people at the same time. The conclusion in regard to the effect of enforced equalization of efficiency wage-rates in cases where existing inequalities correspond to inequalities of marginal net products is that, where methods of engaging people are of a casual, unsystematic type, equalization is likely to prove socially injurious; but that where these methods are of the concentrated type it is certain to prove socially beneficial. (3) The inter-temporal equality minimum. This is advocated as a means to promote equality among the efficiency wages paid to the same people at different times. This doctrine that economic welfare is in general fostered by anything that renders individual income more stable is a valid one. As a means to secure this stability there must be a minimum time-wage along side the piece-wage to be paid to those workmen to whom the piece-wage scheme would at any time award less than the defined sum.—A. C. Pigou, *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1913. J. H. K.

**Some Dangers in the Present Movement for Industrial Education.**—A scheme of industrial education proposed for adoption by the next legislature of the state of Illinois has several fundamentally bad features associated with it. The scheme proposes a separate state commission of vocational education, thus dividing and duplicating the whole administrative educational machinery. The scheme also tends to paralyze modern movements for the vitalizing of the academic education through the introduction of manual training, industrial, and social activities. The proposed segregation will work disastrously for the true interests of the pupils who attend the so-called vocational schools. It could not give the pupils a knowledge of industry in relation to "science, art, and society," but would aim at increased efficiency in certain lines. This enthusiasm for vocational guidance should rather exhibit itself, first, by encouraging the children to stay in school and fit themselves for work where there are genuine openings ahead; second, by guiding public opinion to modify the school work so that it shall have more real connection with social opportunity; third, by providing supplementary agencies so that children when they do leave school to go out to work shall continue under educational supervision.—John Dewey, *Child Labor Bulletin*, February, 1913. J. H. K.

**Unit Accounting in Social Work.**—Social workers are today concerned with a close-range study of facts which will lead the way to effective local social administration. It is more and more clearly understood that the local neighborhood is the true unit of constructive social effort. There is strong demand for ordered information as to this subsection of society. It is very desirable that the national and state census should give local and detailed statistics and tabulations for the small areas. The local registration of all marriages, births, diseases, and deaths should provide specific exposition in terms of social geography and classification by age, sex, and nationality. All moral statistics should contain details as to precise local environments even to specification of individual houses. One of the first results of such an analytical method in applied statistics would be to make a better proportioned and adjusted service in the city departments. Such information is indispensable to charity societies, social service commissions, municipal administrators, and state legislators. Such knowledge would also bring about a much more effective form of co-operation between these different local neighborhoods and between the districts of a city.—Robert A. Woods, *American Statistical Association*, March, 1913. J. H. K.

**Recent Changes in the Composition of the Population of the United States.**—This article deals only with recent changes in regard to sex, age, and marital conditions as shown by the census of 1910. The proportion of males in continental United States is shown to be greater by over a million than that recorded at any previous census. The number of states to show an excess of females is diminishing. This seems due to the unprecedented immigration of the past decade together with the extremely large proportion of males in the immigration. The states with the smallest proportion of males show an increase in the proportion since 1900, but the states with the largest proportion of males have in many cases shown a decrease in this proportion. There has been a decrease since 1900 in the proportion of the population in the early-age

groups and an increase in the upper-age groups, the foreign-born whites being the only exception. The proportion of married is higher in the age periods of early middle life and lower in the advanced ages. This would indicate a tendency to earlier marriages, although the proportion single in advanced ages is greater than in 1890 or in 1900.—William B. Bailey, *American Statistical Association*, March, 1913. J. H. K.

**Wandlungen und Entwicklungstendenzen in der deutschen Auswanderung.**—

The traditional definition of emigration as the surrender of one's entire economic existence in his native country with a view to permanent settlement in another is no longer adequate to characterize present-day German emigration. This is becoming part of a world-wide phenomenon of the migratory movement of labor between countries, following the fluctuations of economic opportunity. The change demands a corresponding modification of the conception of emigration and an adaptation of statistics to the new conditions. This may be accomplished either by distinguishing between temporary and permanent emigrants, or by supplementing the existing emigration statistics by re-migration statistics. The latter procedure is recommended.—Dr. W. Moenckmeier, *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik*, March, 1913. P. W.

**Zur historischen Analyse des Patriotismus.**—The rise of patriotism is a relatively recent phenomenon. Ecclesiastical loyalties and conflicts retarded the formation of a national consciousness in western Europe until the end of the seventeenth century and later. The sense of linguistic and cultural unity emerges gradually, and patriotism attaches to ethnic nationality and to civil liberty. In modern states patriotism is colored politically where several nationalities are comprised in one state, ethnically where state and nationality coincide. The industrial revolution and the consequent creation of an international proletariat for a time impeded the growth of patriotism by substituting class for country; but the other result of capitalistic industry—imperialism—is a species of patriotism. The form which patriotism takes varies with the particular environment of a people, and the evolutions the concept has undergone in the course of centuries prove that it is not an ethical postulate but a historic necessity of every period, which it is every thinking man's duty to analyze for himself.—Robert Michels, *Archiv für Sozial-Wissenschaft und Sozial-Politik*, January-March, 1913. P. W.

**Über die idioplasmatischen Ursachen der physiologischen und pathologischen Sexualcharaktere des Menschen.**—

For the scientific biologist the question no longer is: How are acquired characteristics transmitted? but: How are hereditary characteristics acquired? And the answer is: By means of non-teleological factors operative in the environment. The concept of the pathological is a relative one, implying life in the margin of the zone of adaptation. Adaptation is itself relative to a given environment. From the standpoint of eugenics there can be no objection to inbreeding. The interest of the race lies not in obscuring pathological tendencies but in their elimination. A thoroughgoing racial hygiene is realized neither by crossing with sound stock nor by sterilization and prohibition of marriage, but solely by positive selection of healthy idioplasmic stocks, i.e., by aiding these through social legislation in collecting and increasing until they displace the pathological ones.—Dr. Fritz Lenz, *Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie*, September-October, 1912. P. W.

**Crime et altruisme.**—It seems a paradox to associate two words as diverse in meaning as crime and altruism, but if we adopt a point of view strictly utilitarian the anomaly disappears. Affection and sympathy are motives which dominate many of the crimes against property. Some of the most celebrated assassins have been characterized by a passionate love of family and delicate sentiments of refinement. Religious fanatics have believed they were doing God's will when they slaughtered those of alien faiths. Many times loved ones have been slaughtered by their nearest of kin, who truly believed that by the act they were pleasing their Deity. Altruistic impulses move those who take human lives in order that their victims may be spared earthly pain. Mothers have slain their children to shield them from a burden of disgrace which would be inevitable should they live. And instances are by no means lacking

of persons being dispatched by sympathetic friends because they were burdened with great physical or mental distress. The numerous illustrations of cases such as the foregoing show emphatically the dominating force of fixed ideas—ideas which may in themselves be altruistic, but which may be easily pushed to a conclusion most criminal.—Ch. Vallon et G. Genil-Perrin, *Archiv d'anthropologie criminelle*, February 15, 1913.  
E. E. E.

**Riddles of the Ten'a Indians.**—During the six months preceding the winter solstice the Ten'a Indians of Alaska spend their evenings in story-telling; during the other six months the stories are displaced by riddles, in the belief that the days will be lengthened by this means. These riddles have been handed down through many generations and are a part of their folk-lore; consequently the answers are frequently no more than mere memory work. For these riddles they possess a language apart from that ordinarily used in daily life. Unless one guesses the exact answer that is in the propounder's mind, he is adjudged incorrect, even though his answer may fairly fulfil the conditions of the riddle. A hint at the proper answer is sometimes conveyed in the question itself.—Father Julius Jette, *Anthropos*, January-February, 1913.  
E. E. E.

**The Trade Union Attitude toward Prison Labor.**—The trade unionist insists that the convict's labor should not be performed for the private profit of a contractor; but if profit is to be secured, it should go to those dependent on him and to the state. The so-called trades taught in penal institutions do not educate the prisoner and train him to work as a mechanic after his release. Convict labor should be employed in public highway construction, or in providing agricultural products for eleemosynary institutions, in which there will be a minimum of competition with free labor.—John P. Frey, *Annals of American Academy*, March, 1913.  
R. E. S.

**The Theory of the Suffrage.**—There are five distinct theories of the suffrage which have been used to explain or justify various electoral systems: (1) the primitive tribal theory that voting is a necessary attribute of membership in the state and that suffrage is an adjunct and function of citizenship; (2) the feudal theory that the suffrage is a vested privilege usually attached to the possession of land; (3) the theory of the early constitutional régime that voting is an abstract right founded in natural law, a consequence of the social compact, and an incident of popular sovereignty; (4) the modern scientific theory that voting is a public office, a function of government; and (5) the ethical theory that voting is an important and essential means for the development of the individual character.—W. J. Shephard, *Annals of American Academy*, February, 1913.  
R. E. S.

**A Measure of the Manner of Living.**—There should be a measure of the manner of living in order to determine the adequacy of household furnishings to the end of carrying on the fundamental living processes in accordance with a certain arbitrary standard of decency and propriety. Such a standard could be formed by giving weights to various articles of furniture in the kitchen, dining-room, bedroom and parlor.—C. A. Perry, *American Statistical Association*, March, 1913.  
R. E. S.

**Is Insanity on the Increase?**—Within the last thirty years there has been a steady increase of registered insanity in England and Wales. The causes of this increase are: (1) the diminution of unregistered insanity and the increase of asylum accommodations; (2) the collective responsibility which has replaced family responsibility; (3) the steady diminution of discharge of patients as recovered. Consequently the increase of registered insanity does not prove that insanity is on the increase. Unsuitable mating and environmental conditions tend to revive a latent neuropathic tendency of the stock, or to develop the first forms of nervous degeneracy. Social conditions play an important part in producing insanity.—F. W. Mott, *Sociological Review*, January, 1913.  
R. E. S.

**Berufswahl und Berufsschicksal des modernen Industriearbeiters.**—The selection of workers in modern industry is made according to age, environment in youth,

qualification, and working power. This selection is essentially the same for all industries studied, but is modified by the size and form of the business. Discussion of the effects upon the laborer of the work, forms of payment, division of labor, and rest-periods are to be continued in a later number.—Marie Bernays, *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, July, 1912. S. A. Q.

**Konsumvereinbewegung und Volkswirtschaft.**—The recent fiscal policy of Hamburg in imposing a tax upon consumers' co-operative societies is not only contrary to sound economic and legal principles, but is also a political mistake. The advantages of co-operative enterprises are many: (1) living expenses are reduced and (2) commodities of better quality and unadulterated are produced; (3) such societies have moral and cultural significance; (4) they promote the common welfare of their members by providing insurance and other benefit schemes; (5) they foster diligence, saving and business experience. The savings which enable the society to return dividends to its members are obtained by cash trading and sales, by elimination of the retail dealer's profit, etc. Of all taxes that on "sales" is conceded to be the most unjust and oppressive. The effect of taxing co-operative societies will be to reduce the dividends of the poorest class, since this class especially avails itself of these societies, and it will increase the burden of taxation of this class in proportion to the other classes. The tendency of this act will be to change the form of organization to evade paying taxes, or to increase the number of retail merchants. How will the interest of the middle class dealer then be protected?—W. Krüger, *Annalen des deutschen Reichs*, No. 6, 1912. Y. S.

**Ein Seminar für Soziologie, Politik und Ethik an der Universität Jassy.**—A seminar has been formed in the University of Jassy in sociology, political science, and ethics under the conviction that these social sciences constitute a single science, and with a new thesis in regard to the general nature of seminar work. The general portion of the work of the seminar is on the subject of scientific law in the social sciences. The particular work of the individual student consists in the preparation of a monograph on a particular village, in which the student makes a critical study of all the social activities of the village. This trains the student for scientific work in all the social sciences.—Demetrius Gusti, *Vierteljahrschrift für wissenschaftliche Philosophie und Soziologie*, Heft II, 1912. E. H. S.

**A Psychological Definition of Religion.**—An accurate definition must be broad enough to include every conceivable form of religion and sufficiently narrow and specific to exclude everything not properly religious. With these requirements in mind the following definition is offered: "Religion is the endeavor to secure the conservation of socially recognized values through specific actions that are believed to evoke some agency different from the ordinary ego of the individual, or from other merely human beings, and that imply a feeling of dependence upon this agency."—William K. Wright, *American Journal of Theology*, July, 1912. G. T. J.

**Economic Theory of a Legal Minimum Wage.**—Sixteen years' actual experience of the legal minimum wage in Victoria, have brought ruin neither to the employer nor to the operative. Where a common minimum rate has been fixed: (1) competition for employment has not been abolished; (2) industrial and moral efficiency of the operative and the productivity of industry have increased; (3) invention and adaption of new processes of industry have been stimulated, causing a consequent tendency for it to be carried on under more advantageous conditions and so to increase the nation's productivity; (4) the community becomes insured against the evils of industrial parasitism; (5) rather than an increase in the amount of maintenance of abnormal individuals by the community, there has been a positive increase in demand for labor. A joint board of operatives and employers of the whole trade to fix minimum standard is recommended.—Sidney Webb, *Journal of Political Economy*, December, 1912. R. E. S.

**Agriculture and a Minimum Wage.**—The a priori right of the state to fix a minimum wage for agricultural laborers is based on their helplessness considered from the point of view of organization. There are three possibilities in regard to the



problem of deterioration: (1) improved efficiency resulting from an increase of wages; (2) an increase in wages followed by no improvement in efficiency; (3) improvement in the skill and energy of farmers. Small holdings would obviate the difficulty of unemployment.—Reginald Lennard, *Economic Review*, October, 1912. R. E. S.

**Syndicalism and Socialism.**—Syndicalism and socialism are derived from the same situation—the universal discontent of workingmen. This discontent is due to economic injustice, education, and the sympathy of the church. The ultimate goals of syndicalism and socialism are different, though their genesis is the same. Syndicalism would make the operative in each group politically and economically supreme, and would eliminate the employer, for labor has been kept from its fair reward. But this attitude of syndicalism cannot be justified, for the organization of labor and legislation have effected an approximate equilibrium of economic forces. The remedy for their attitude lies in an investigation of the facts, and the cultivation of sympathy based on knowledge.—J. A. R. Marriott, *Nineteenth Century*, November, 1912. R. E. S.

**Socialism in California Municipalities.**—The California Socialist party in local politics stands for "immediate demands." The local campaigns have not been struggles between Socialism and Capitalism, but have been general discussions of Socialist doctrines, and the issues have been those which stood for a reform program, for an extension of city activities and powers, for public ownership, and for clean government. The Socialist vote has almost trebled itself since 1908. This increase has been due to popular dissatisfaction with current political and administrative conditions, the socialist periodicals, and the McNamara trial. Party victories and the actual work being done by successful candidates can be noticed by reviewing the situation at Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Cruz, Daly, etc. The ability and personality of the Socialist candidates have been powerful factors in the local success of the party.—Ira B. Cross, *National Municipal Review*, October, 1912. R. E. S.

**L'assistance par le travail.**—Dr. Édouard Courmouls-Houlès has published a large work entitled *L'assistance par le travail*, in which he favors a plan by which the state shall come to the aid of its workmen, especially when they are thrown out of employment or are laboring for an inadequate wage. The theories of the book are impractical and chimerical, for the introduction of machinery is a benefit rather than a detriment to the laborer, and indiscriminate charity serves no lasting purpose in solving the problem of pauperism, but often encourages a class of professional loafers and vagabonds. Dr. Courmouls-Houlès is more of a solidarist than a collectivist and the solidarists are not to be counted on to help solve the problem of the unemployed.—Georges de Novvion, *Journal des économistes*, August 15, 1912.

E. E. E.

**Sozialreform und öffentliche Meinung in England.**—In the general strikes of 1912 the laborers have demanded (a) recognition of the union, (b) exclusive union labor, and (c) a minimum wage. The settlement of the controversy was submitted to arbitration in parliament and a bill was passed which established: (a) a joint district wage board, composed of miners and mine-owners in equal numbers, the duty of which should be to draw up a graduated minimum-wage scale, and general district instructions for the regularity of work, and its efficiency, and for the provision for old-age and emergency insurance; (b) a standard of private rights, namely, the laborer may demand payment of the minimum wage, the employer is not obliged to hire anyone willing to work for the minimum wage, and both employers and laborers are allowed to fight for other wage laws by strikes or shut-outs. The reform movements of recent years indicate that the conservatives fight against the general principle of recognizing laborers; the laborer as a party fails to hold to any fundamental principle; the general public concedes that the strike is a necessary weapon for reform, but prefers arbitration as more efficient; socialism, liberalism, and syndicalism are especially important.—Mary Agnes Hamilton, *Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft, Sozialpolitik und Verwaltung*, IV. Heft, 1912.

V. W. B.

**Massnahmen zur Verhütung von Betriebsunfällen, Gewerbekrankheiten und Volkskrankheiten.**—Great emphasis should be placed on measures for the prevention

of accidents and occupational diseases—increase and improvement of preventive regulations, development of the technique of protecting labor, disseminating knowledge of protective acts by means of books, journals, conferences, expositions, museums, etc. Expert supervision is indispensable. Attention must be given to the construction and method of employment of industrial apparatus. Penalties should be imposed for selling machinery which does not comply with the safety requirements. The co-operation of the workmen is highly desirable. Merely publishing or posting the regulations is not sufficient. Workmen must be aroused to active interest by means of workmen's committees, frequent conferences, traveling exhibitions, etc. Regulations should be scientifically and systematically prepared.—Dr. Konrad Hartmann, *Bulletin des assurances sociales*, 1912, Supplement. R. F. C.

**Grundsätze des Heilverfahrens in der Sozialversicherung, insbesondere auch bei Betriebsunfällen, Gewerkekrankheiten und Volkskrankheiten.**—Medical treatment and preventive measures are the principal tasks of social insurance, the payment of indemnities is only of secondary importance. The object, in medical treatment, should be the complete restoration of the earning power. Patients, physicians, and insurance societies must co-operate. The treatment must be prompt and energetic, each case individualized, specialists employed when needed, special hospitals and sanatoria provided, contagious disease cases isolated, dispensaries established. There should also be established institutions for the general improvement of the public health—workmen's homes, workmen's gardens, rest stations, etc.—Dr. Klein, *Bulletin des assurances sociales*, 1912, Supplement. R. F. C.

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